## The National Republican.

raflyedition (by mell, possage present), nor year, \$5.00; six months, \$1.00; three montes, \$2.00. To city subscribers, delivered by carrier—l'or year,

\$6.00; per month, 50e. Weekly edition (posiage prepaid), per year, \$1.50;

Sample copies sent on application. Remittances may be made at our risk, either by draft, express, postoffice order, postal note, or reg-latered letter. Money sent in any other way is at THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, Washington, D. C.

Entered at the P. O. as second class mall matter. Postage on single copies, 2 cents.

NATIONAL -Mr. John McCullough FORD's .- The Hanlons CONTIQUE.—Harry Montague.
DIME MUSEUM.—Matthree and evening performance.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1884.

THE convention for the selection of delegates to represent the district in the Chicago convention will be held on the seventh of

IT is reported from San Francisco that the governor of California will call an extra session of the legislature to take action to enforce the payment of back taxes owed by the Central Pacific Railway company. These taxes are put at \$1,074,000.

WHATEVER doubt may have been felt in some quarters as to the truth of the report of the return of the Lasker resolutions is bound to be dispelled by the news of the publication of the text of Bismarck's communication in the Berlin paners. Patriots may, however, safely bottle up their wrath until we enjoy the same privilege.

SURROGATE ROLLINS, of New York, yesterday rendered a decision in a contested will case sustaining the will, which gives the great sum of \$3,000,000 to charitable uses. The cases in which so large a sum is devoted to relieving suffering humanity are sufficiently scarce to render the event worthy

Ms. Ellis should be disciplined at once his implied doubt of the erudition of his colleagues in congress. Who is it of his comembers that he thinks incapable of preparing a curriculum for West Point? Can it be safely given out to the country that the rulers of our country are inferior in information to the boys they have the privilege of nominating to West Point or Annapolis?

Rugg, the negro desperado, has been recaptured. There is but little doubt that he is the auther of all the terrible murders and outrages that have caused so much horror and excitement lately on Long Island. His escape from prison a few days since by jumping from a window forty feet above ground sufficiently illustrates the desperate character of the man. Hanging is hardly an adequate punishment for the crimes with which he is charged.

PENNSYLVANIA gives the first report in the campaign of 1884. It is true the elections just held were municipal, but almost universally they were based on partisan lines. Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Randall represent very widely separated ideas on one of the issues bound to enter largely into the presidential fight, but it is not likely either will be able to extract any large amount of encouragement from the returns of Tuesday. For the republicans, however, they are full of pleasant augury.

conference, which will be held in this city at the beginning of March, will probably be held. It is the centennial meeting of the have things their own way. conference. Many questions relating to a revision of the discipline will be presented to be referred to the general conference at Philadelphia in May. The great local question, however, is the determination of a site | sel to the old board of registers, when the for the proposed female college, and it is to be hoped that Washington will seize the opportunity to have that institution located within our own limits.

THE democratic majority in the first branch of the Baltimore city council has hit upon a unique method of curing the dilemma in which the action of the republicans and independents in breaking a quorum left them. Incapable of any legislative act, they have assumed to suspend the rule requiring two-thirds of all the members to constitute a quorum, and then resolved that a majority of all the members constitutes a majority for the transaction of business. Following out this beautiful scheme to its legitimate conclusion, a single member could vote himself full power to enact municipal legislation if perchance all his associates should choose to absent themselves from the council chamber

THE steamer bearing the remains of Lieut De Long and his comrades has arrived in New York harbor. Lieut. Harber has performed his melancholy task well and expeditiously. It was a long and arduous journey to the frozen delta of the Lena and back, but no difficulty was allowed to delay him in his stendy progress. Europo has paid honor to the remains of the dead at every stage toward our shores. It is now the portion of their countrymen to take up the sad refrain. Due meed of respect will be awarded the memory of the dead, but the soldierly qualities exhibited by Lieut. Harber and Ensign Shultze in their long journey of near 18,000 miles should not be forgotten or go unrowarded. Americans may well feel proud of the tact, bravery, perseverance, and endurance exhibited by these officers in the prosecution of their difficult

THERE is no discounting the republicanism of Philadelphia. Under ordinary circumstances municipal contests in the northern cities have but little political significance. Party lines are not strictly drawn, and very frequently the result is controlled by purely local issues. Even Philadelphia sometimes turns down the republican candidates for city offices and elects democrats because they happen to be on the popular side of some municipal dispute. Whenever it is deemed neces-

sary, however, to make an effective front. This is a presidential 'year, sixty days in the war with Mexico, "or thirty and her sturdy voters would not permit a difference of opinion about matters of small moment to stand in the way of a republican victory. Mr. Raudall appreciated the importance of the contest when he urged his well disciplined cohorts to work for a democratic victory. The republicans accepted the issue as he presented it, and the victory which they achieved is surprising to themselves. The committee of one hundred is a very respectable and a very powerful organization, but when its action threatens to imperil republican success in the nation it is brushed saide with as little consideration as if it was a democratic campaign club.

Rehabilitating a Ring.

Gov. McLane has set to work to make Maryland a solid democratic state. This can only be done by keeping a firm hold on the election machinery in Baltimore city, and expanding the democratic majority according to the exigencies of each particular cam-

From 1870 to 1880 election frauds were practiced with unblushing effrontery, whenever there were opposition candidates in the field whose success was regarded as possible, and sometimes enormous majorities were returned out of mere wantenness, when there was no real motive for ballot-box stuffing except to show that the "boys" were on hand and were getting in their work. At last the better elements of the party revolted against the flagrant rescality which and nominating conventions as well as into the regular party contests at the polls. The men who were turned down at the primaries by the dexterous manipulations of trained tricksters became indignant and clamored for fair play. Gov. Hamilton joined in the cry and pressed upon the legislature the necessity of providing additional safeguards against election frauds, but nothing was done until the session of 1882, when a bill was passed providing for a new registration of voters. and primary elections were placed under the protection of the law.

In Baltimore city the judges of election are appointed by a board of supervisors, nominated by the governor and confirmed by the senate. Although Gov. Hamilton's immediate predecessors selected none but partisan democrats for this duty, he changed the rule and gave the republicans one representative on the board. The first fruit of the new registration a fair administration of the election laws was the defeat of the judiciary ticket set up by the regular democratic convention in 1882. An independent ticket was brought out by the anti-ring democrate and elected by a decisive majority. All the courts in the city are presided over by judges in whose integrity and impartiality the people have entire confidence. At the election last November the fusion ticket was again successful and a republican sheriff was chosen.

The independent democrats generally favored the election of Gov. McLane, because they supposed that he would continue the reform policy inaugurated by Gov. Hamilton, and compel an honest administration of the election laws. In this they were mistaken. Gov. McLane never identified himself with the reformers, but they innocently imagined that his eminent gentility would keep him out of bad company. The nominations which he sent to the Maryland senate the other day show that he is in full accord with THE annual session of the Baltimore M. E. | the men whom the reformers have been fighting for the last two years. The deposed bosses are again on their legs, and during the most important meeting of that body yet | Gov. McLane's administration, at least, will

The new board of election supervisors is composed of three partisan democrats, the republicans being deprived of all representation. One of the new supervisors was counlists of voters were manipulated so as to produce whatever result the managers desired. The election judges and clerks will be selected from the ranks of the active political workers whose performances in the past have given the city an unenviable notoriety. It may be assumed that the "regular" democratic ticket will be elected in Baltimore for some years to come.

## The Mexican Veterans.

By a resolution passed by the house of representatives on Tuesday morning, after an all-night session, the bill granting pensions to the surviving soldiers of the Mexican war and certain Indian wars was made the special order for to-day. The resolution was sprung upon the house Monday evening, after the usual hour for adjournment, and many of the members had left the capitol, supposing that no further business would be transacted. It occurred to such of the republicans as were in their places that a matter of such importance should not be acted on without proper consideration, and Mr. Browne of Indiana, accordingly availed himself of the parliamentary privilege of ascertaining whether a quorum was present. The democrats spent the night in trying to muster a quorum containing a sufficient number of the friends of the resolution to insure a twothirds voto in favor of its passage. At 8 o'clock Tuesday morning they succeeded in getting 211 members to answer roll call, There were 176 votes in favor of the resolution to 35 against it, and so it was declared adopted.

Under the rules of the house the bill could not be discussed, the question being merely as to whether a day should be fixed for its consideration; but several of the republican members remarked that they objected to the bill, because it proposes to pension the surviving soldiers of the Creek, Black Hawk, and Seminole wars, as well as the Mexican veterans. Mr. Calkins, of Indians, said that he was in favor of the bill as far as it referred to the soldiers of the Mexican war. The other features of the bill are so objectionable, however, that the republican members felt justified in using all the parliamentary devices within their reach to prevent the fixing of a day for its consideration. The bill authorizes and directs the secretary of the interior

officers and enlisted men, including militia demonstration in behalf of republican and volunteers, of the military and maval principles. Philadelphia comes to the services of the United States," who served days in the Creek war or disturbances of 1835 and 1836, or in the Florida war with the Saminoles, from 1835 to 1842, or in the Black Hawk war of 1832." Each person included in the class above described is to receive \$8 a month.

It is not surprising that the republican members of the house should try to prevent this bill from taking precedence of other and more important matters of legislation. The survivors of the Creek, Seminole, and Black Hawk wars are not more needy than many of the wounded and invalid soldiers of the late civil war who have been obliged to wait their turn. As a question of policy, it may be doubted whether the government ought to undertake to pension the soldlers who fought in the three Indian wars named in this bill to the exclusion of thousands who fought with equal gallantry in other Indian wars, some of an earlier and some of a later date. Why should the men who fought in the Black Hawk war of 1832 be provided with pensions, while those who fought in the Black Hawk war of 1527 are left to shift for thomselves? As a matter of fact, the series of murders, massacres, skirmishes, and battles in northern Illinois and Wisconsin, which are comprehended in the "Black Hawk war," occurred prior to the year 1832. There was a real Creek war, but it broke out in 1813 and was concluded by Gen. Jackson, in a somewhat summary manner, in 1814. The framer of the pending bill seems not to have been enintruded itself into the primary elections tirely certain that there was a Creek war in 1835 and 1836, and has thrown in the word "disturbances" by way of caution. The Semincle war was fought mainly by the soldiers of the regular army, and there is no more reason for granting pensions for this service than for any other of the campaigns against hostile Indians in which the regular army has been engaged for the last fifty years.

Whatever merit there may be in the claim of the surviving soldiers of the Mexican war to be put on the pension roll, it ought to be considered as an independent proposition. It is quite certain that the bill as it now stands will meet with determined opposition in both houses of congress.

Senator Vest and the National Banks.

It is quite in accordance with the eternal fitness of things that Senator Vest, of Missouri, should lead in the attack on the national banks. Senator Vest is a state rights democrat, and his political instincts lead him to oppose anything which represents an exercise of national authority or power in the states. The national bank system in a cortain sense represents the national authority. It is based on government bonds issued during the war to sustain the government in the suppression of the rebellion, in which Senator Vest was a factor on the other side. The banks are governed by national laws. While the senator, as a member of the confederate congress, was voting for issues of confederate treasury notes, which depreciated to such an extent that it took several hundred dollars to buy a pair of shoes, and the woman who went to market had to carry with her a bigger load of bills than she brought back of marketing; while he was voting for these issues, northern financiers and statesmen were organizing and laving the foundations of the national bank system which has given the country incomparably the best paper currency it ever had and as good as the world ever saw.

The statement that the national banks are an oppressive monopoly is untrue, and the argument founded upon it is fallacious and demagogical. They are not a monopoly. The system is open to all. Any person or number of persons who choose to do so can engage in banking by compliance with a law, the provisions of which are of equal and uniform application. True, not every person possesses the requisite means to engage in national banking; but that is their misfortune. Not all men possess requisite means to engage in the mining, manufacturing, or merchandise, but it would be absurd to say therefore that these occupations are monopolies. No person who understands the meaning and use of language, and who has due regard for a truthful use of it, will say that the national banks are s monopoly.

In addition to furnishing a safe and uni form currency, the national banks are of incalculable value in encouraging, developing, and sustaining the business interests of the country. Every bank is a center of trade, an indispensable part of local business machinery. As places of deposit and discount they meet the demands of business and of business men as they could not possibly be met in any other way. Their abolition would be a fearful blow to the business interests of the country, and the adoption of such a policy would be regarded by the whole commercial world as a piece of suicidal folly.

## More Light Wanted.

Our democratic neighbor takes great interest in the affairs of the republican party. Just now it is fretting its wicked soul over the question of republican presidential candidates. As an intimate friend of Mr. Dorsey, the Post feels justified in warning President Arthur and Gen. Logan that in no event can either expect the friendship or support of Mr. Dorsey. The Post makes this assertion with the air of a confidential friend, and yet, if rumor be not mistaken, the Post has not given the entire list of talked-of presidential candidates who are to be deprived of the warming sunshine of Mr. Dorsey's friendship. THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN has heard that the ranchman is equally as severe in his remarks about the Post's long-standing republican candidate, Mr. Blaine, declaring that it was through his influence while secretary of state that he (Dorsey) and Brady were made the scapegoats in the star route business, while other contractors, relatives of the Post's republican candidate for president, were permitted to go free. As the confidential friend of both Dorsey and Blaine, the Post should do them both justice. If Mr. Dorsey is not for Arthur, Logan, nor Blaine, will the Post gratify an anxious old world to place on the pension rolls "the surviving by telling who he will support.

AMUSEMENTS

THE NATIONAL-PUALITY OPERA. Monday night the great Nilston will appear at the National in a limited engagement of four nights of grand opera. The work will be 'Faust," and with Mme, Nilsson will appear Signors Campanini, Novara, Contini, Kaschman, the latter's first appearance here, and Mesdames Scalchi and Lablache, Tuesday evening "Lucia" will be given with Sembrich as Lucia, her first appearance in Washington. Wednesday night, "La Gioconda" is the opera, with Nilsson, Scalchi, and Stagno all in the cast. On Thursday night the favorite "Don Giovanni." Sale of tickets for single seats commences this morning at 8

Henry Irving will open an engagement for s week at the National, beginning March 3. Subscription sale will begin at the box office of the National to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock.

FORD'S-CHARLES WYNDHAM,

The sale of reserved seats for next week will commence this morning at Ford's operahouse for Charles Wyndham and his Criterion omedy company. Nothing can be more charmingly enjoyable than the acting of this celebrated company, who each and every one is a finished artist. Nothing can be more smooth, more brilliant, more finished in style, or more humorously done than the work of the Criterion company, under the leadership This gentleman stands of Mr. Wyndham. at the head of light comedy, both here and abroad.

The secretary of war has notified Gen. Beckwith at Cincinnati and Capt. Cushing at Pittsburg to pay out of the funds at their disposal the allotments of money made by the secretary to the mayors of the different cities for the purchase of supplies. The total amount of money allotted to the cities below Irouton, which district is under charge of Gen. Beckwith was \$20,000, and the allotment to the cities above that point, which district is in charge of Capt. Cushing was \$61,750. To these amounts should be added \$5,000 sent to Gen. Saxton at Lonisville for Jeffersonville, and \$1,000 to Mayor Bell at Newport, making a grand total of \$57,750 in-dependent of the large sums expended by Gens. Beckwith and Saxton in chartering and provisioning relief steamers.

In consequence of the many applications made to the secretary of war for assistance out of the refund fund in re-establishing the destroyed dwellings, the secretary asks that notification be made in the newspa ers of the associated press, particularly in hose which may reach the various points in the flooded districts, that he is not authorized by law to use any part of the fund for that

He is only authorized to distribute subsistence stores, clothing, and other personal necessaries. Such tents as can be furnished from the stores of the army, which are not many, will be furnished through Gen. Beckwith at Cincinnati, and all applications therefor will be referred to him.

Census Report on Wages.

The secretary of the interior transmitted to the house of representatives yesterday a communication from the superintendent of the census, inclosing the report of Joseph D. Weeks, special agent of the census bureau, on the statistics of wages in manufacturing industries. The report includes 605 tables, giving the rate of wages paid in fifty-four of the more important manufacturing, mechanical, and mining industries of the United States for a series of years, covering in a large number of cases the period between 1850 and 1880, and statements relating to allow ances and deductions and methods of payment of wages, regularity of employment relation of labor to cost of production, &c. relation of labor to cost of production, &c.
The special agent, in his letter transmitting
his report to the superintendent of the census, says: "It is believed that these inquiries ly represent the average wages paid in different industries in different sections

The Democratic Caucus. At a caucus of democratic members of the iouse held yesterday afternoon Messrs. Carlisle, Randall, Morrison, Eaton, Reagan, Barbour, A. S. Hewitt, Thompson, and Cobb were appointed a committee to confer with a comlittee of the senate in relation to the organi zation of a democratic compaign committee and to report at a joint caucus to be held next

The chairman of the caucus, Mr. S. S. Cox, was instructed to appoint a committee of six to co-operate with the sergeant-at-arms in securing the prompt attendance of members when a call of the house is ordered.

The following resolution was adopted, its object being to prevent a repetition of pro-ocedings similar to those of Monday night: "That it is the sense of this caucus that no democrat should absent himself from the house without leave."

Senators Vest and Cockrell, Speaker Car lisle, and Representatives Springer and Morrison received the following telegram from Santa Fe, N. M.:

secretary of New Mexico refuses to administer the eath of office to legally elected members of the territorial legislature as-sembled to-day, and assumes to decide the election qualifications of members against the election qualifications of members against the vote of a majority holding legal certificates of election. Will you assist us in maintaining our rights under the law against official usurpation of federal officers. We are a majority of the council, composed of both political parties, republicans and democrats. "Signed: Franco Chavez (rep.), president; Henry L. Warren (dem.), Charles Montaldo

rep.), J. J. Valdez (rep.), Franco Peres dem.), Anthony Joseph (dem.), H. H. White-

The Wool Interest.

Columbus Delano, of Ohio, made an argument yesterday before the ways and means committee in favor of the restoration of the duties on wool imposed in the tariff of 1867. this country. He claimed that the new duties were detrimental to the interests of the wool growers, and characterized the acof 1883 as an act of divorce between the wool growers and wool manufacturers without cause and without alimony, and which ought to be set aside. The divorce, he said, was to be set aside. ranted for want of equity, and congress hould determine whether the interest was to languish in several states.

Railway Mail Service Changes. The postoffice department has made an order removing H. J. McCusick, superintendent, eighth division railway mail service. Francisco, Cal., and promoting James L. Wilder from assistant superintendent to di-vision superintendent. Mr. Wilder will leave here immediately for San Francisco. McCusick will leave the office in charge of the chief clerk until the arrival of Mi Wilder. Mr. W. P. Campbell, chief clerk, sixth division, has been appointed assistant superintendent, vice Wilder, promoted.

To Attend the Reception of the Remains

of De Long. Socretary Chandler, the Russian minister, Rear Admiral Nichols, Commodore Earl English, Paymaster General Smith, Chief Engineer Loring, Chief Constructor Wilson, and neer Loring, Chief Constructor Wilson, and Lieutenant Commander McCalla, left Washington yesterday for New York to nar-ticipate in the ceremonies attending the re-ception of the bodies of Lieutenant Com-mander De Long and companions.

Cannot Pass Muster.

The senate committee on claims yesterday agreed to make an adverse report on the bill introduced by Senator Brown to authorize the court of claims to hear and determine the claims of the state of Georgia for cotton by the United States during the late This claim amounts in the aggregate to about \$300,000.

Department of Agriculture. Senator Plumb yesterday reported from the committee on agriculture a bill to provide for the elevation of the department of agriculture into an executive department, for making | matrimony.

the chief officer of that department a cabinet officer, with the title of secretary of agri-culture, and the same salary as is paid to other heads of departments. It also p for an assistant secretary of agricultur paid the same salary that is now paid to the

assistant accretary of the interior. THE PRESIDENT'S STATE DINNER.

A Brilliant Entertainment at the White House-Other Social Mention.

President Arthur gave the first of his in tended series of state dinners to senstors and representatives at the white house last evening. The suite of state apartments were in gala array for the event, the east room being handsomely decorated with miniature grove of palms and tree ferns in all the angles and window embrasures, and the mantelpieces were banked with hyacinths and foliage plants. The other parlors were similarly adorned, and palms and blooming azaless were placed along the corridor. The Marine band was stationed in the entrance ball and discoursed appropriate selections dur-ing the evening, signaling the President's entry to the parlors by the air of "Hall entry to the pariors by the air of "Hall to the Chief." The guests were received in the blue parlor by Mrs. McEiroy, and, when all had assembled, the President was notified and descended to greet his guests. Dinner was announced shortly before 8 o'clock, when the President offered his arm to Mrs. J. P. Jones, of Nevada, and, escorting her to the table, seated her at his right. Mrs. McElroy followed on the arm of Senator Anthony, and the other guests in their official order. The state dining room was handsomely

decorated for the occasion with blooming azaleas in the window nocks, and hyacinths in mess along the mantelpieces. The table, with its broad end pieces and curving sides. was decorated in low form, the central orns ment of the long mirror being a large, eva piece of roses and lilies of the valley. The mirror was bordered with roses, carnations hilfor was bordered with roses, carrations, beliotrope, and other flowers, and at either end of it were tall gilt and crystal compotes, running over with long-stemmed Marechal Niel roses. Large baskets of tulips and flat pieces of roses, azaless, and carnations decorated the ends of the table, and gilt and silver candelabra, hearing hypothess of shaded way. delabra, bearing branches of shaded wax lights, were placed at intervals. A carap goblet and six wine glasses were attach place, together with the gilt-embossed name cards, and covers were laid for fifty. Flat corsage bouquets of choice roses or lilies of the valley, tied with long satin ribbons, were laid at each lady's plate, and rosebud boutonnieres were provided for the gentlemen. The guests on this occasion were Senator and Mrs. J. P. Jones, of Nevada; Senator and Mrs. Butler, of South Carelina; Senator and Mrs. Hale, of Maine; Senator and Mrs. Gibson, of Louisidelabra, bearing branches of shaded was Maine; Senator and Mrs. Gibson, of Louisiana; Senator and Mrs. Wilson, of Iowa; Senator and Mrs. Mahone, of Virginia; Senator and Mrs. Palmer, of Michigan: Senator and Mrs. Platt, of Connecticut; Senator and Mrs. Callom, of Illi-nois; Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island; Mrs. Augus Cameron, of Wisconsin; Repre-Mrs. Angus Cameron, of Wisconsin; Repre-sentative and Mrs. Ketcham, of New York; Representative and Miss Blackburn, of Ken-tucky; Representative and Mrs. Lyman, of Massachusetts; Representative and Mrs. Cam-Massachusetts; Representative and Mrs. Cannon, of Illinois; Representative and Mrs. Calkins, of Indiana; Representative McKinley, of Ohio; Representative and Mrs. Phelps and Miss Phelps, of New Jersey; Representative and Mrs. Pavis, Secretary of State Carr and Mrs. Carr, of Albany, N. Y.; Mr. Jesse Spalding, collector of the port of Chicago, and Miss Spalding; Mr. and Mrs. Scribner, of New York; Mr. Sanderson, of Milwankee, Wis.; Col. James Howe, of Wisconsin, nephew of the late Postmaster General Howe; Miss Kuevals, of New York, and eral Howe; Miss Kuevals, of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Hepburn and Miss Hepburn, of New York, who are this week the guests of the President and Mrs. McElroy at the white

Cards have been issued for the final hop of the season at the Hamilton house Saturday evening. The gentlemen in charge of it propose to make it in all respects an elegant

propose to make it in all respects an elegant and delightful occasion.

Mrs. J. J. Knox will assist Mrs. D. M. Sabin in receiving callers at the home of the latter, 1329 M street, to-day.

At the german given last night at Marini's by the Wednesday club, Mms. de Struve received the guests. Mr. Alan Johnston led. The favors were flowers. About sixty couples were present. were present.

The Southern Railroad and Steamship Association.

At yesterday's meeting of the Southern Railroad and Steamship association it was decided, after some further discussion, to continue the association upon its present basis until the first of June, until which date an adjournment was taken, with a view to adjusting all the questions in dispute. Sena-tor Brown, who presided, expresses the opinion that all differences between members of the association will be adjusted before the

Land Grants.

At a meeting of the house committee on public lands yesterday Representative Anderson's bill for the adjustment of the land grants made by congress to aid in the con-struction of railroads was made a special or der for consideration next Tuesday

An Additional Per Cent.

The treasury department has been notified that the president of Mexico has issued a decree imposing an additional duty of 5 per cent, on all articles imported into Mexico, commencing on the fifteenth of May next.

Appointment.

The secretary of the treasury has appointed George Garfield as superintendent of the public building at Pensacola. Mr. Garfield s a first cousin of the ex-president.

Czar Fink's Peculiar Methods.

Detroit Free Press.
Owing to the peculiar methods now in yogue of managing fast freight lines and transpo companies, necessitating the employment of "dis interested" officials to watch and regulate the operations of pools, there is liable to be a never ending succession of grumblings from the stock holders of such railroad companies as think they don't get their share in the " divide." Henry is the latest open fault finder, but his com plaint is general, not special. He says for a very large percentage of the freights handled by all the American railroads, at the expense of the several companies doing the work, the roads themselves get no pay, the entire receipts being eaten up in paying the salaries and expenses of the disinterested pets who run the pools. Had this plain speech been ultered by a railroad magnate in good and regular standing, Pool Commissioner Fink probably would have entered a respectful protest with a tabulated statement appended, tending to show that the existing system, of which he is the head, costs less than nothing and pays enormous profits; but as Mr. McHenry is playing in hard luck, Mr. Fink merely waves his hand and calls the complaint "the most outrageous bosh I ever heard of."

Beware, Bismarck. New York Journal

"If such a seemingly improbable thing as wa should come," said an American gentleman living in Tempkins square, "we are well prepared for it.
Of course the fighting would be chiefly on the
water. During the last few years we have spent millions on our navy and it will be very formidable on the ocean. Commissioner Coleman has offered his mud fleet to the secretary of the navy, and the railway companies have offered to giv their ferry boats to the government to arm and place on the ocean as cruisers. Then there is the old Constitution. New masts could be put on ner and she could be sent affost. A demonstration of the American navy before a German seaport town would strike terror into its defeaders, overawe the German government, and end the war."

A Question for Barksdale.

Violaburg Herald. Isn't Mr. Barksdale the least bit impatient about the decision of the Manning-Chalmers contested election case ? He wanted it decided Friday. then and there, on its merits. It may be that this shrowd gentlemen thinks Manning has played his hand too sliky, and that Chalmers will get the His impationce is appreciated by Chalmers, who is anxious to get in as quickly as possible.

Without His Life Preserver.

Phi midpho Cul.
Capt. Paul Boynton was recently married to a Chicago lady. He is now swimming in the sea of about \$500,000, Beaconsfield \$150,000, and Thackery

CURRENT GOSSIP.

L'ENFANT TERRIBLE. I am beset by damsels fair
Too numerous to mention,
And all with burning words declare Their hon'rable futention And yet my lot is hard at best, Since I, a bashful mister, Am haunted by a heartless pest-A horrid little sister!

When pretty Jennie sees me home With multifarious wooing. Or when we ramble in the gloam A billing and a cooing.

She follows, as on tireless wings—
The guileful little prater! And says such awful, awful things, I positively hate her!

It's many a time that child has burst Into the room and found me With Jennie's lips in mine immersed And Jennie's arm around me "Tis then—that trying, blushful time That Jonnie finds it handy To buy her silence for a dime With which to purchase candy. She says I pine for a mustache-

That I have corns and bunions-And then-while Jennie stands abash-She adds that I cat onions! Again, she tells my love-lorn miss— Though I dispute the midget— She frequently has seen me kiss Our hired girl, named Bridget!

These odious tales, with childish care, Are tattled to my lovers, And with a zest are told whene'er A new one she discovers And so my lesp-year now presents A dark, inglorious vista-And that is why with scorn intense I loathe my little sister!

--- Chicago News There was a pert maid in Montrose

Who was saucy and had a sharp nose. From a doze Then she rose Up so early, Very surly, And made up her mind to propose She should have continued to doze A nd only have dreamed of her beaux. Do you a'pose

That heroes Want a lassie Who's so "sassy?" Well, not if the court itself knows.

E. V. ASHTON, a Bostonian, who died at l'unbridge Wells, England, on Jan. 24, left over 800,000 to various charitable associations in his native city, though he had not lived there for

AN English judge lately refused the expenses of three tradesmen who prosecuted men for stealing goods from their shop doors on the ground that by exposing their goods in the way mentioned they held out a temptation to steal,

"WALKING yesterday along the Rue de Sevres," writes a lady from Paris to the London Truth, "I saw the following delightful aunouncement painted on the side of a porte cochere: Mme. Z-nobie C--, third story, lets out teeth for evening parties and balls."

"I HAVE more trouble than any living man, or dead one, for that matter." "What's wrong now?" inquired a friend. "Why, you see, about two months ago I was trying to put a note in bank." "Yes." "Well, now I am trying to take it out. Just why there should be trouble at both

ends of such an affair I don't understand." WILLIAM KING, upon being converted in a Methodist revival meeting in Caldwell, Ky., arose and contessed that he had robbed a store in 1863 of \$300 worth of goods. He went to the proprietor the next day and paid the amount, with wenty years' interest, but was immediately ar-

rested for the theft, and now languishes in jall. KING HUMBERT has directed that here. after, at state banquets and court dinners, Italian wines, with the exception of champagne, shall be served, instead of foreign. His example has been immediately followed by the ex-Khedive Ismail Pasha, who gave a dinner party at his vills in Rome two weeks ago, where only Italian wines

were served. RATHER a curious and sensational statement is made to the effect that a book is being prepared in New York which will adduce proof that Queen Victoria was secretly married to John Brown in a reasonable length of time after the death of the royal consort. The documentary evidence compiled will show, it is averred, that

Disraell discovered the fact and used it to his advantage in securing promotion. In the island of San Domingo there is a remarkable salt mountain, a mass of crystallin salt nearly four miles long estimated to 89,337,600 tons, and so clear that type can be read through a block a foot thick. The mountain, geologists say, was once a plain at the bottom o this plain formed the bottom of a shallow largon

where the salt was deposited. KLEIN induced McCue to drink three pints of whisky on a wager at San Antonio, Texas. The feat proved fatal. McCue's widow sued Kieln for damages, and got a verdict of \$3,000. peal the supreme court confirms the jury's con clusion. The ruling was that, as the drinker was so intoxicated as to be capable of consent at the lime of swallowing the third and killing pint,

the man who made him do it was responsible MUCH sensation has been caused at Vienna smong the lower classes by some alleged supernatural occurrences. In a house in a westersuburb the furniture files about, china is broken, lamps are broken, all by unseen agency. police have interfered three times, and as the occurrences have been repeated, the family has gone elsewhere, and the lodging has been locked

up and scaled. A WEST END gentleman, who is occupying his elegant leisure in wasting a handsome fortune and leading his son into ways as vicious as his own, recently suggested to his wife the necessity of retrenchment. "We might rent one of our rooms," he said. "It wouldn't be difficult to find omebody who would be out a good deal, and there is no need for the neighbors to know any thing about it." "If we are going to rent a room," his spouse returned with cutting emphasis, "what do you say to letting it to a milkman? He wouldn't trouble you at all, for he'd go out in the morning

before you and Harry come in!" THE London bankruptcy court is occupied with the affairs of Lord Huntingtower, who has been many years dead. His father died five years leaving an enormous fortune in trust, to applied, among other uses, to the discharge of his son's debts. Most of the creditors have died, and there is great difficulty in proving debts, the transactions going back in some cases nearly fifty years. Lord's H.'s father left each of Lord H.'s daughters \$1,000,000. One is married man named Scott, whose graudfather kept a shop in Dumfries, and who was a few years ago a broker's clerk in Wall street.

GEORGIA is just now interested in two most peculiar personages. One is a living skeleton residing near Keno, Habershaw county. He is 22 years of age, is fully six feet in height, and only weighs fifty-six pounds in his clothes. The other erratic individual lives in one of the upper counties of the state, and always feels as if he was in the frigid instead of the temperate zone. Even in the hottest days of summer he wears all the clothing possible to protect him from the imagined cold. He was never wet by a rain in his life, and never goes out at night without sheltering himself with an umbrella from dew. No part of his food is ever eaten cold, and he often remarks that it is all he can do to keep himself from freezing. He is always seen on the streets clad in a heavy

SIR WALTER SCOTT made more money out of his literary work than any author who has ever lived. He received \$3,500 for "Waverly," and for the succeeding eleven novels he was paid \$550,000. Then he wrote other novels at from \$10,000 to \$50,000 each. His "Life of Napoleon" brought him \$90,000. After these figures it will be interesting to refer to other successful novelists. Miss Burney was paid \$100 for "Evelina," \$18,000 "Cocillia," and \$15,000 for "Camilla." Trollope received \$4,000 for her work on America. and for the next twenty years made \$5,000 per annum writing novels. Dumas's first novel brought him nothing and left him out of pocket \$60, but he afterward made immense sums, spending his money, however, before he received it. Bulwer made \$400,000 from his novels. Dickens about \$250,000